

Seven Iranian officers go on trial

IRAN, June 16 (R) — Seven army men accused of setting up a counter-revolutionary organisation as an army garrison in the town of Piranshahr, close to the Iraqi border, were only sentenced four days ago, include a major and a lieutenant. The spokesman said they were charged with plotting to kill the commander of the Piranshahr garrison and other military personnel. Communications between army bases in the area and hand the Piranshahr, Jaldian and Pasveh garrisons to "the enemy." The spokesman did not identify the enemy, to whom the accused were also said to have handed documents, but the expression appeared to refer to Kurdish guerrillas who have been attacking government forces for the past two months. The court spokesman said that apart from the seven arrested people, others are being sought in connection with the alleged plot.

June 5, Number 1386

AMMAN, TUESDAY JUNE 17, 1980 — SHA'BAN 4, 1600

Twelve die in violence in Turkey

ISTANBUL, June 16 (Agencies) — Violence flared throughout Turkey today as urban guerrillas shot and killed at least 12 people, including eight youths in Istanbul, police said. There has been an upsurge in left-right violence recently, although one-third of the country has been under martial law for more than 18 months. At least 1,200 people have died this year alone from politically-motivated shootings and bombings, the authorities estimated. Meanwhile, the spectre of a new political crisis loomed today as the main opposition party submitted a censure motion against the seven-month-old minority government of Premier Suleyman Demirel. Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, submitting the motion, urged the creation of a "broad-based national government to quell excessive polarisation" between rival political ideologies. Voting on the censure motion is expected to take place at the weekend or early next week, sources reported. A solid majority in favour will be sufficient for Mr. Demirel to resign.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

— جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Lose three, inflict heavy casualties

Palestinian unit attacks north Israel settlement

MASCUS, June 16 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos today attacked a settlement in northern

Israel, losing three of their own men and inflicting heavy casualties on Israeli troops, the Palestinian military command in Damascus announced.

A military spokesman said a commando unit attacked Achziv, about 10 kilometres from the South Lebanese border, in a dawn strike. The commandos used 60mm mortars, range rockets, machineguns and grenades in fighting that killed more than two and a half of the Israeli soldiers.

The spokesman, quoted by the news agency (Wafa), said the commandos attacked the settlement after evading Israeli patrols.

At Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said a patrol boat sank a Palestinian craft off the north coast today, killing three men.

The commandos said they used radio contact with the Israeli commandos unit, hit the settlement at 2.50 (0505 GMT). Contact was 5.28 a.m. (0328 GMT). The commando statement said it exemplified the growing skill of the Palestinian commandos "and their ability to hit the most sensitive areas of the north."

In April, Palestinian commandos, attacked an Israeli kibbutz in Upper Galilee. After the attack, which all five commandos

and three Israelis died, Israel sent a 400-man force, backed by tanks and armoured vehicles into southern Lebanon. Other Palestinian strikes have been followed by Israeli reprisal raids against targets in Lebanon.

Achziv, the site of a crusader castle, is a tourist town known by Palestinians as Al Zeib.

The statement said there were fierce and continuous clashes with Israeli troops in several areas around Achziv. It did not mention the size of the attacking force, nor the number of Israeli casualties.

It said the operation was part of an escalation of the struggle against the "Zionist enemy." The military spokesman named the three commandos killed as Issam Ali Hussein Ali Omar (leader of the unit), Imad Hamzeh Shaker Al Dasuki, and Abdullah Mohammad Ali Abdul Karim. He said the operation represented "a landmark in our long struggle against the Zionist enemy."

The statement said the raiders belonged to "Martyr Dalal Moghrabi Unit." Miss Moghrabi was a 22-year-old Palestinian girl who led a raid on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway that left more than 30 Israelis killed on March 11, 1978. She and eight other attackers also

were killed.

Four days later Israeli forces invaded in southern Lebanon. The invasion forces were later replaced by a 6,000-strong U.N. peacekeeping force that now serves as a buffer between commando bases in southern Lebanon and the Israeli frontier.

After the battle, Israeli patrol boats, half tracks and a twin-engine plane scoured the land and seas in case any of the Palestinians had escaped. A stretch of beach was closed off.

King Khaled starts Bonn visit

BONN, June 16 (R) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, on his first state visit to Bonn, today began four days of talks with West German leaders which are expected to focus on the Middle East problem, oil supplies and the problem of recycling Arab oil wealth.

The king's opening discussions in Bonn were with President Karl Carstens, his official host. The two men held brief talks followed by a working lunch attended by a strong Saudi line-up including the ministers of defence, foreign affairs, finance and industry.

The ministers and their West German counterparts were expected to take part in discussions tomorrow between King Khaled and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The king's visit has given Mr. Schmidt a key opportunity to sound out Saudi views on Middle East peace prospects before he and other West European leaders meet President Carter at the Western summit starting in Venice next Sunday.

No public statement of Saudi thinking was expected before Thursday, however, when Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal was due to address a Bonn press conference.

West German officials said that at Saudi request there would be no speeches in a state banquet this evening, apparently because it was not customary for King Khaled to speak on such occasions.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told Saudi Foreign Minister Prince

Egypt declares emergency state along Libya border

CAIRO, June 16 (R) — Egypt tonight announced it was imposing a state of emergency along its desert border with the Libyan Jamahiriya, where the two countries fought a fierce four-day war in 1977. Information Minister Mansour Hassan told a press conference the move was a response to "threatening statements" by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Col. Qadhafi regards Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a traitor to the Arab World for signing a peace treaty with Israel and last Wednesday said he would support a coup d'etat against the Cairo government.

Mr. Hassan said the colonel had declared that Libyan troops should train their weapons on Egypt and it was essential that Egypt's army take back control of the frontier zone. Civilian police have been in charge of border posts since martial law was lifted in Egypt on May 14. The minister said Cairo was concerned that Col. Qadhafi might exploit the situation.

A bill declaring the emergency was rushed before a committee of the People's Assembly (parliament) tonight and Mr. Hassan said it was expected to take effect on Wednesday. Both sides claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties in the 1977 frontier war when they fought air and ground battles.

Last Wednesday the official Libyan News Agency (JANA), quoted the Libyan leader as saying it was the responsibility of the Egyptian people and army to topple "the treacherous regime in Egypt."

Saudi Al Faisal his government supported the efforts of Islamic states to contribute to a political solution to the Afghan problem and a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, the foreign ministry said.

It said that in a two-hour meeting Mr. Genscher described the visit of King Khaled as an event of far-reaching importance for bilateral relations and international developments.

The foreign minister briefed Prince Saud on Common Market views on the Middle East crisis which he said were aimed at a just and lasting peaceful solution in which the Palestinians right to self-determination must be realised, a ministry statement said.

Mr. Genscher also called for a greater dialogue between European and Arab states, it added.

Both foreign ministers agreed every effort should be made to support Third World countries in their attempts to maintain security and extend their political independence, the statement said.

A finance ministry spokesman said the West German and Saudi finance ministers, Mr. Hans Matthöfer and Sheikh Mohammad Ali Abal Khail, agreed during a two-hour meeting today to pursue talks on the creation of an international account to mop up surplus dollars earned by oil-producing countries.

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia listens with West German President Karl Carstens as the two countries' national anthems are played at Bonn airport Monday at the start of the Saudi monarch's four-day visit to West Germany. (AP wirephoto)

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia listens with West German President Karl Carstens as the two countries' national anthems are played at Bonn airport Monday at the start of the Saudi monarch's four-day visit to West Germany. (AP wirephoto)

PLO rejection of EEC declaration on Mideast reflects new militant mood

DAMASCUS, June 16 (Agencies) — Palestinian leaders, reflecting a new mood of militancy, have issued what amounts to an outright rejection of the European Common Market declaration on the Middle East.

In a scathing assessment of the EEC Middle East policy statement published after Friday's summit in Venice, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said the Common Market had bowed to U.S. pressures and failed to deal with the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In its statement, the nine-member EEC called for the first time for PLO association with Middle East peace talks. But the PLO lambasted the Common Market leaders for failing to recognise it as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, who has helped spearhead the campaign for diplomatic recognition of the guerrilla grouping, had earlier stated that the EEC document contained several positive aspects. But after a six-hour meeting here to consider their formal response to the European statement, the Palestinian leaders, headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, had nothing good to say about the EEC line, which has met with mixed Arab reaction, Israeli criticism, and a guarded response from the U.S.

Describing the EEC document as contradictory and ambiguous, the PLO accused the Common Market of trying to entice Arab states into joining the Camp David peace talks, rejected by the PLO and most Arab states.

The PLO, an umbrella organisation for eight groups, stressed that it would maintain its struggle, in both the diplomatic and military spheres, to secure the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian communiqué, issued yesterday, was an apparent victory for the hawks in the commando movement who have stressed armed struggle in winning back the occupied territories from Israel.

The PLO statement followed an equally strong condemnation of the West European stance by the Israelis. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin described the EEC declaration as a "second Munich surrender."

The PLO called on the West Europeans "to adopt a more independent line and free themselves from American pressure and blackmail."

Washington had earlier cautioned the EEC against undermining the Camp David accords.

The EEC statement also received a lukewarm response from a

Will reiterate Jordan's position King Hussein starts visit to Washington

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Agencies) His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base at the beginning of an official visit to the United States lasting several days. Their majesties were later officially welcomed at the White House lawn by

President and Mrs. Jimmy Carter and leading American officials. His Majesty is accompanied by a high-level delegation including the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the Royal Court, Mr. Ahmad Lawzi and the court minister, Mr. Amer Khammash.

In Amman yesterday, the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, told reporters before leaving for London to join King Hussein that the visit to Washington "comes within the framework of His Majesty's expanded activities at the various international arenas."

During his Washington visit, King Hussein "will hold talks on the Palestinian issue, Arab rights and the various aspects of the Middle East situation," the prime minister said.

He explained that the King "aims through this visit to push forward the issue of justice and peace" by stressing Jordan's "support for the Palestinians' rights based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on its homeland in Palestine."

"His Majesty King Hussein believes that it is not in the Arabs' interests to let the U.S. scene go without Arab presence. Action should be taken to ensure Arab presence at all international levels, especially in the United States, where our enemies are fiercely active," he added.

He called on the Arab Nation to "exert special efforts to defend its rights."

Sharif Abdul Hamid said that

during the Washington talks, Jordan "hopes to reiterate its stand regarding the issue of peace in the Middle East and to make known that the true bases for a just and comprehensive peace rest on adherence to Palestinian Arab rights, stressing that peace in the region should come about through Palestinian rights and not at their expense."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said he hoped the visit would provide the basis for "a sound and constructive dialogue." However, he added: "No one expects Jordan to join the Camp David talks as a result of this discussion."

The most important activities in the official programme of the visit will be the two meetings which His Majesty the King will hold with President Carter. His Majesty will also meet with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

His Majesty will also meet with the chairman and members of the foreign relations committees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

His Majesty will meet with members of the National Press Club and those interested in Jordanian and Arab affairs in the United States.

A special programme has been prepared for Her Majesty Queen

Noor, whereby she will visit a number of educational and social establishments.



Kreisky: Camp David accords have failed, Israel is to blame

BEIRUT, June 16 (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, in an interview with a Beirut newspaper published today, was quoted as saying American-sponsored moves to establish peace in the Middle East had failed and Israel was to blame.

Dr. Kreisky told the leftist daily As Safir that President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had believed the Camp David

Egyptian-Israeli accords were a first step towards peace and would lead to Palestinian self-rule and self-determination. "But their mistakes was that they concluded the agreements with people who did not share their views... and accordingly I can say that the peace process through Camp David has failed," he said.

The paper quoted Dr. Kreisky as saying of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin: "This man is an extremist chauvinist..."

The Austrian chancellor said any settlement of the Palestine problem should be based on "full recognition of the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent Palestinian state."

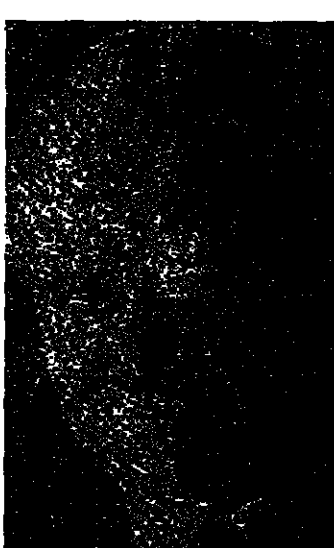
Dr. Kreisky said that certain Zionists were "exposing Israel's existence to danger to ensure the continuation of material and moral support as well as the flow of aid."

He dismissed Israeli claims that the establishment of a Palestinian state "means disarming Israel." Israel would remain the stronger country, and accordingly "it need not be afraid of a Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," he said.

The Palestinian problem would not be solved "unless the United Nations, through a clear resolution, recognises the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," he added.

The chancellor criticised as provocative and erroneous Israel's policy on building settlements in occupied Arab territories.

He also said that "any solution for the city of Jerusalem should take into consideration the hoisting of the Arab flag on it."



Bruno Kreisky

not be solved "unless the United Nations, through a clear resolution, recognises the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," he added.

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He also said that "any solution for the city of Jerusalem should take into consideration the hoisting of the Arab flag on it."

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Minister of Culture and Youth

The Department of Culture and Arts and the Embassy of the People's Republic of Poland

present

The Polish Posters Exhibition. The opening will be at 6 p.m. Tuesday, June 17, and the show will run through June 23 at the ministry's art gallery in Shmeisani.

Regional Briefs

MASCUS, June 16 (R) — The Palestinian National Council (PNC) will hold its next policy-making session in Damascus on Aug. 31, Council Chairman Khaled Al Faisal announced today. The council last met in January 1979. The session was fixed at a special six-hour meeting here of PLO leaders, including Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, to discuss their response to the Euro-Common Market's Venice declaration on the Middle East. The council is a broadly-based Palestinian body which includes representatives of various groups and Palestinian organisations. Faisal told reporters that a special committee had been set up, on which he would be joined by Mr. Arafat and two other members of the PLO executive committee, to draw up draft resolutions for the council meeting.

BEIRUT, June 16 (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi has described his talks with French leaders as successful and said his country had reiterated its pledge to France with all. The official Iraq News Agency (INA) led Dr. Hammadi as saying at a press conference following a two-day visit to France that the talks covered economic, political and military cooperation. The foreign minister also said with his French counterpart Jean-François Poncelet the two leaders agreed on the need to keep the Arab world, especially the Gulf region, away from the international conflict. Dr. Hammadi said. He added that France had "appreciated" Iraq's announcement, reiterated during the visit, about its commitment to help France with oil supplies. Dr. Hammadi said he had welcomed the establishment of large-scale technological cooperation, especially in helping Iraq carry out development projects.

ADDIS ABABA, June 16 (R) — A four-day international conference opens in Khartoum on Friday to launch a fund-raising campaign for more than 400,000 refugees sheltering in Sudan, a Sudanese official said today. The Sudanese commissioner for refugees, Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Bashir, said the conference led by representatives of 14 states and 20 international and regional organisations. It would discuss problems of refugees and providing for the education and the health and welfare of refugees. He said United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would attend the meeting as well as representatives of Organisation of African Unity, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development. More than 300,000 of the refugees are from the Ethiopian province of Eritrea, 30,000 from other parts of Ethiopia, 30,000 from Uganda, 7,000 from Chad, and about 10 from Zaïre, according to a note prepared for the conference.

CAIRO, June 16 (R) — Egypt has ordered French ship-to-ship sales for its patrol vessels, the French Matra missile launchers said today. In a contract worth more than \$10 million, the Egyptian Navy has purchased Matra Otomat missiles to equip Soviet Styx missiles on its Komar class vessels, Matra said. The Egyptian navy has ordered Otomats to equip six Matra Styx missile launchers on its Komar class vessels, Matra said. The Egyptian navy has ordered Otomats to equip six Matra Styx missile launchers on its Komar class vessels, Matra said. The Egyptian navy has ordered Otomats to equip six Matra Styx missile launchers on its Komar class vessels, Matra said.

TRIPOLI, June 16 (Agencies) — Libya and its southern neighbour Chad have signed a treaty at the foreign ministry in Tripoli, the official Libyan News Agency said today. The treaty signed by Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr. Ali Abdul Salam and a Chad government delegation, JANA said. It quoted the leader of the Chad delegation as saying that his country "welcomed Libya's support" in the battle against imperialism and colonialism. He also praised Libya's "continuous efforts to establish peace in Chad through national reconciliation conferences."

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Acquiescing to occupation

THE following comment on the European Economic Community's statement last week on the Middle East question is reprinted from the June 15 edition of the English-language East Jerusalem weekly Al-Fajr.

LEADERS of nine Western European countries ended a two-day meeting in Venice, without the vaunted European initiative seeing the light of day.

American pressure has succeeded in cowing the nine Western European countries from coming forward with an alternative to the unacceptable Camp David accords.

The leaders of Western Europe realise that the Camp David accords have reached a dead end. The Palestinians wanted those Europeans concerned in bringing stability to the Middle East to back a new initiative which is not a follow-up to Camp David, but an alternative to U.S. policy.

It is apparent that Western Europe is still hesitant in expounding its stand and is content with enunciating half-measures, trying simultaneously to please the U.S. and to appease the Palestinians.

The declaration that Middle East negotiations must include the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination are the only positive statements coming out of the conference.

The proposals were declared as a supplement to the Camp David accords, rather than as an alternative. This is the point which the Palestinians find unacceptable, because it tries to circumvent their opposition to the autonomy talks.

Postponing the submission of the proposals until after the U.S. elections might be followed naturally by further postponements, for in 1981 the Israelis would be involved in general elections. This in itself is acquiescing to the continuation of the present status quo, leading to the establishment of more settlements and the demographic change of the West Bank and Gaza. In short, continued occupation.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: While capitals all over the world, including Washington, are preoccupied with the EEC declaration on the Middle East conflict, His Majesty King Hussein has begun his official visit to the U.S.

King Hussein's talks with President Carter will deal with the Venice declaration as one of the proposals before them on how to attain the peace to which the whole world and the people in the region aspire. The official Jordanian position on the European statement constitutes a new approach by which the U.S. administration can clearly see the limits between Jordan and its persistent efforts to attain a just and comprehensive peace.

Jordan considers the Venice declaration a positive step in the right direction for the desired peace, which is evidence of the positive Jordanian stand and its ability to interact with every sincere effort at achieving peace. In the framework of this positive attitude comes King Hussein's visit to the U.S.

It would have been easy for Jordan to declare its despair of dialogue with the U.S., because of the latter's stated attitudes, which close all doors to dialogue and block the road to any solution. If Jordan had done so, it would have left the American arena empty, except for the Zionist voice, which is clever in alienating facts, misleading public opinion and extorting moral and material support from American citizens and decision makers.

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein's current official visit to the U.S. has special significance at the level of political moves in the cause of peace in the Middle East.

It comes in the shadow of cool Jordanian-U.S. relations caused by the American administration's policy, its errors concerning the Middle East issue, its persistence in this futile policy, its absolute support for Israeli aggression and its insistence on overlooking the eternal right of the Palestinians to their land and to self-determination. But the dispute with America doesn't mean a dispute with the American people, who are the ones who pay for the mistakes of their government and the damage it does to Arab-American relations and American interests in the Arab World.

King Hussein's visit to Washington comes also at a time when American efforts to provide legitimacy to the Camp David accords have failed, along with the failure of the U.S. and Egypt to make Israel follow the path of true peace despite Egyptian concessions which squandered Arab rights. King Hussein, who is keen on presenting his nation's issue sincerely and honestly, is standing on the solid ground of pan-Arab support.

Jordan faced with surplus of doctors, says health minister

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 16 -- The medical profession in Jordan will soon be faced with the problem of unemployment if the study of medicine continues to be as unregulated as it now is, Dr. Zuhair Malhas, the Minister of Health, warned yesterday.

During a press conference he said that in the opinion of his ministry, Jordan should declare a moratorium on the study of medicine abroad for at least several years. The ministry also holds that the teaching of medicine to Jordanians should be restricted to the University of Jordan, provided it can raise its annual number of acceptances at its medical school to 100. It currently accepts about 50 a year.

The minister called the press conference because of complaints raised about letters sent out recently to students of medicine abroad and to their parents. The letters advised the students not to return to Jordan to do their year of internship. Rather, they said, the students should get their intern training at the universities from

which they are graduating. The Ministry of Health hospitals, he explained, are the only ones in Jordan prepared to take interns, and they cannot absorb the graduates from abroad. The ministry's inability to absorb all of these graduates, he said, foreshadows the greater problem of the country's being unable to absorb the ever-growing number of Jordanian doctors. Three thousand doctors are registered with the Jordan Medical Association and over 2,000 of them are practising here. The others work abroad.

He pointed out that with 2,000 doctors, the country now has one physician for every 1,150 people, compared to one for every 2,000 ten years ago. The present ratio is comparable to that of many industrialised countries, he added. However, 8,000 Jordanians are currently registered with the Ministry of Education as studying medicine abroad in 128 universities all over the world.

If they all succeed in their studies, in a few years there will be 10,000 doctors, or one for every 250 to 300 people. Such a ratio will pose the grave problem of the

unemployment of doctors. Dr. Malhas said he felt that the export of doctors to the Gulf would be an acceptable solution to the surplus. However, in a recent questionnaire sent by the JMA to doctors and medical students here, few said they were willing to work in Saudi Arabia. Iraq, he added, is another possible place of employment for Jordanian doctors.

"It is wrong to leave the study of medicine to the personal whims of students," he said.

It is the opinion of the Ministry of Health that the number of medical students should be restricted in a number of ways, he said. The Council of Higher Education should be responsible for applying controls.

Jordanians should be restricted to studying medicine at the University of Jordan only, and should stop for several years going abroad to study the subject. Those already studying abroad who are not making good grades should be advised to change their field.

More care and attention needs to be paid to new medical graduates, he added, suggesting that a higher planning council, not their "personal whims," guide them.

In the meantime, he said, the ministry is addressing itself to finding solutions for the immediate problem of absorbing interns. One proposal is to exempt from internship graduates who receive degrees stating that they have the right to practise medicine in the countries in which they graduate. The ministry may also be able to increase the number of interns it accepts at its hospitals by 25 per cent, or to reduce the required internship training period from 12 to six months, subject to renewal.

The ministry is also considering requesting private physicians to train interns along the lines of the apprenticeship that lawyers and pharmacists now receive. Students would receive accreditation for this training. In making this proposal, Dr. Malhas stressed that many of the new graduates would eventually practise in the private sector.



Dr. Tal meets press members to explain Jordan's stand

AMMAN, June 16 (JNA) -- Minister of Information Sa'id Tal met at the Ministry of Information, this morning with Arab and foreign press correspondents, and explained to them the general framework which governs Jordanian political attitudes concerning several issues facing the region.

Dr. Tal said that Jordan's handling of Arab and international issues is based on efforts to build intrinsic Arab strength. Jordan believes in Arab solidarity and in strengthening its relations with all other Arab countries -- and relations among those countries themselves, he added. The minister said that Jordan also believes that Arab indigenous strength means a strong Jordan and a strong Arab nation capable of regaining and defending its rights.

Jordan believes that Arab countries should not take political positions alone, but that the tackling of Arab issues should be in the framework of joint Arab action attained through dialogue and positive attitudes, he said.

Ad hoc committee decision

Barmmaids to be limited, banned, Hamarnah

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 16 -- A recent report that Amman Governorate will ask nightclubs here to stop employing barmmaids is unfounded, Mr. Michael Hamarnah, director of the Department of Tourism, told the Jordan Times today.

The report, which appeared in the local press Saturday, stated that the decision had been taken by a special commission on barmmaids and nightclubs in anticipation of a law banning the employment of barmmaids altogether.

Mr. Hamarnah said, in correction of the report, that an ad hoc committee had decided to limit the number of barmmaids permitted to work in bars and nightclubs on the basis of the number of tables and amount of floor space they have.

"If a place has ten tables," he said, "the employment of five barmmaids is reasonable, but that of 15 is not. The idea is to limit their number to what is needed to serve customers, not to outlast them."

The committee which made the decision is made up of representatives from the Ministry of Tourism, Amman Governorate and the Public Security Directorate. It was formed in response to an increase in applications for

permits to hire barmmaids. Mr. Hamarnah said that the number of barmmaids is not frequent, nor by any means excessive.

The committee decided that the number of barmmaids should be limited to one per table, and that the number of tables should be limited to one per floor space.

By law, all restaurants serving alcoholic drinks must close at 2 p.m. of Tourism, he said, recommended that the law allow restaurants to operate until midnight or 1 a.m. The ministry will soon recommend a law with the Ministry of Tourism.

The recommendation suggested as a way of restaurants to serve tourists, to serve more bands -- or in an isthmus, solo party provide a "pleasant" that would stimulate tourism by both Jordanian tourists.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes". Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities will be on display until June 29. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.

The Jordanian Journalists' Association presents a photo exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with Lufthansa Airlines, presents a cartoon exhibition entitled "Follow Me", on the subject of aviation since the start of the century. The exhibition is open during office hours.

The British Council present an informal exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by the Jordanian artist Ammar Khammash, whose work consists mainly of local landscapes. The exhibition will be on show in the centre's exhibition hall during office hours.

AUCTION SALE PLYWOOD MANUFACTURING PLANT AND STOCKS WEDNESDAY, 9TH JULY, 1980

On Wednesday, 9th July, 1980, at 10 a.m. at the factory premises situated at Tseri Road (Main Road from Nicosia to Tseri village) a public auction will take place for the sale of the Plant, Machinery, Stocks and all other Movable Assets of the A.T.I.L. (ATLAS TIMBER INDUSTRIES LIMITED), Plywood Factory, under Receivership.

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The seller reserves the right to reject bids if they do not reach the reserve prices.

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Consists of two bedrooms, spacious salon, sitting room, garden, independent central heating and entrance.

Location: Near Baptist School.

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Location: Jabal Amman, between Third and Fourth Circles.

B. Two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath.

C. One bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath.

B. and C. located in Shmeisani, near Birds Garden.

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ART EXHIBITION

Mr. Ammar Khammash will display his paintings at the British Council gallery in Amman starting Tuesday, June 17, the exhibition will continue through Sunday, June 22.

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Hai Nazzal centre enriches lives of the poor

By Sara O'Neil
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 16 -- Dirt and dust are not the only things blowing in the wind that whips through the heights of Hai Nazzal. Change is also in the air.

An eleven-year-old boy, a father of twelve and a housewife, all residents of Hai Nazzal, one of Amman's poorest districts, yesterday morning provided moving testimonies of how their lives have been enriched—in fact, radically altered—since a sociology professor from the University of Jordan and a group of his students first appeared in their midst three years ago to set up a children's centre.

The trio were speaking at the second session of a two-day conference convened by the professor, Dr. Sari Naser, to assess the impact of what has now become a social development centre for the area—the first of its kind in the country to have been developed from the start on a purely voluntary basis with the subsequent active participation of local people.

On Saturday, the first day of the conference, which was presided over by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent, participants had heard from Dr. Naser how the reaction of the local community to his project had at first been very hostile. Stones and insults were showered on them when they started digging on a piece of wasteland given to them by the municipality to carry out what was first envisaged simply as four-month practical sociology course for the students to learn at first hand about people's attitudes in a developing society.

As Dr. Naser told the Jordan Times, "Our students learn much about other societies (in an Arab university), but not our own." There were two other aims, he explained, in their setting out to build with their own hands what was originally planned to be a children's play centre: first, an awareness that society can only develop if the child's welfare is improved, since the future lies with today's child

whose needs are sadly neglected at present. Secondly, the whole idea of shared social responsibility is lacking. "By working with the community we wanted to instil a new attitude of civic consciousness," Dr. Naser explained.

The first witness to having been awoken to a feeling of social responsibility who spoke today was a father of twelve. He explained how he was full of doubts at the beginning, when he discovered his boys were sneaking from home to help the students along with a number of other boys. Religious leaders were all urging fathers to beware of Dr. Naser, who had brought girls to work alongside boys. The father finally went to the site and discovered that far from setting up a warehouse or doing anything else disreputable, the professor was initiating something very humane.

The father then on encouraged all his children to help, including the girls, and sent one of his two wives to the women's literacy class when it was established last year. He himself, a mathematics teacher, gives classes at the centre.

The second speaker, an eleven-year-old boy, proudly dressed in his boy scout's uniform, moved his audience with a remarkably eloquent account of how his outlook on life has changed in the two years since he joined the centre. In an area where children are deprived of cultural activities and normally have only the dusty streets to play in, he told how he has grown to love books and the Boy Scout activities.

The facilities which he and about 300 other boys and girls now enjoy include a library, films, lectures and playground. An aviary is being built so that children can learn to care for, rather than hurt animals. Everything in the centre, from the walls of the prefabricated huts to the books, has been donated by individuals.

Last of the Hai Nazzal residents to speak, a housewife, was the one

for whom such a centre has had the most effect in changing a way of life. Women in such an area, burdened with housework and a horde of children to look after, rarely have had a chance to get out of their homes. "Hai Nazzal has quite changed the lives of the women here," she affirmed.

Now, about a hundred women like her come to the centre to learn to read and write and to sew. The housewife explained how she too had misgivings about the centre at first, but being an outgoing person who once lived in another society in Venezuela, she had eventually encouraged her children to join. She now helps in teaching sewing. Thanks to the centre's brave, active young director, Miss Halasa, who had a hard time convincing the locals that a woman could do such a job, the housewives have not only a meeting place but have broadened their understanding of society by going on bus trips to various parts of the country with Miss Halasa.

First among the dozen recommendations which came out of the two-day discussions was the belief that voluntary community work should be a course requirement for all students at both of Jordan's universities.

The work of the Hai Nazzal centre should be emulated and other centres established in the country's poor urban and rural areas, also on a voluntary rather than a governmental basis. Pupils in high school should likewise be involved in such activities.

A socio-economic survey of Hai Nazzal district was recommended, to be carried out by those running the centre together with other institutions such as the university. The aims and activities of Hai Nazzal need to be publicised and community leaders from different parts of the country invited to visit the centre, the conference's participants decided. In this way, barriers could be broken down so that in future local reaction to such centres would not be so negative.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, June 16 (JNA) — Meetings of the 11th conference of the Arab National Committees for Education, Culture and Science began in Amman today. Participants in the three-day meetings will discuss the suspension of Egypt's membership in the centre for coordination among the committees. They will also discuss transferring the headquarters of the Regional Bureau for Science and Technology from Cairo to Amman and establishing U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) clubs in Arab countries. The participants will also discuss the textbooks used in the schools of the Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees. Jordanian Education Minister, Mohammad Nouri Shafiq made a speech explaining the challenges facing the Arab World, and emphasised the need for a joint Arab formula to pool Arab resources and to reexamine the situation prevalent in Arab society.

AMMAN, June 16 (JNA) — Jordan's exports in January 1980 reached JD 8.4 million compared to JD 6 million during the same month in 1979. The main countries to which Jordanian exports went were Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, India, Romania and Turkey. Jordan's exports from abroad January in 1980 reached JD 44.4 million, compared to JD 35.6 million in January 1979. The main countries from which Jordan imported goods were Saudi Arabia, West Germany, the United States, Japan, Britain, Italy and Belgium.

ANKARA, June 16 (AP) — Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Isaur today began official talks with his Turkish counterpart, Mr. Tahil Basol. The two-day talks will centre on prospects for Jordanian-Turkish boosting trade, Turkish government sources said.

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WITH THE coming of summer, more and more Jordanians are spending their holidays in Damascus' Sheraton Inn. Now back at the Inn to welcome them is the familiar face of Mr. Ali Eweis, the front desk manager.

Mr. Eweis recently returned from the United States, where he attended a Sheraton Corporation conference in New York and Washington, D.C.



Mr. Ali Eweis

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be fair, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Deserts	19	35
Jordan Valley	22	38

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	low 18	high 30
Aqaba	22	38

The high temperature in Amman on Monday was 29, while that in Aqaba was 37.

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The models will provide training facilities for the students of the electrical and engineering department to familiarise them with the latest technology in stored programme controlled telephone switching. This also attests to THOMSON-CSF's willingness to develop mutual links between the indus-

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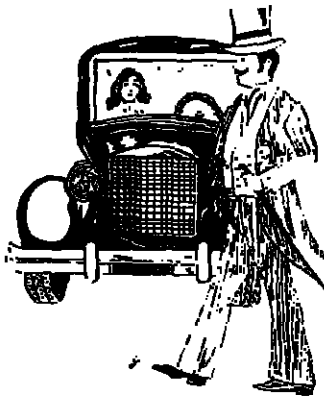
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4. Experience in utilities operation desirable.

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2. Three years' experience in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation.
3. The ability to read, write and speak Arabic and English.

Qualified candidates may send applications with photocopies of diplomas and service certificates to: P.O. Box 382, Amman, Jordan and/or telephone 22970, Amman, to arrange for an interview.

Anti-inflation measures dismay Yugoslavs

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 16 (AP) — Yugoslavia's new leaders, to the dismay of many Yugoslavs, have taken firm action to curb inflation and cure other economic problems which are a disturbing legacy of the late President Tito.

The economic repair campaign launched by Tito's successors has brought a 30 per cent devaluation of the dinar and cut into the Yugoslavs' beloved trips abroad and their taste for foreign goods. Domestic prices have been frozen pending agreement among the country's republics and provinces on sharing the load of rising costs. "Early indications are that they have taken some very tough decisions, of which devaluation is the least," says one ranking Western diplomat. "Devaluation by itself, and they know it, is not enough."

Outside economists are now waiting to see what success the government has in curbing imports and boosting exports, and in finding a way to distribute hard Western currency among the six republics and two provinces. The price freeze is expected to cause continued distortions in a

home-grown economy that is partly Marxist-inspired and state-controlled, and partly free market.

Detergents became scarce earlier this year, and now have virtually disappeared, because of a shortage of their imported ingredients. Many suspect there is widespread hoarding.

Coffee, a periodic absentee from Yugoslav stores, has gone again. Importers say they have it in stock but cannot afford to sell it because of frozen, low prices.

Devaluation of the dinar was aimed at a trade deficit which reached a record \$6.3 billion last year, and which has been running 50 per cent over target for years. Inflation, officially 24 per cent last year, discouraged exports by encouraging manufacturers to sell at home for more dinars. One government study showed that 170 of 200 commodities were being sold for higher prices at home than abroad.

Before the June 6 devaluation and price freeze, prices had already gone up as much as 32 per cent for cigarettes, cars, newspapers and electricity. Most other consumer prices had gone up ear-

lier in the year. Skyrocketing oil costs were blamed for pushing last year's trade balance to its record level and for making up a third of its total.

An odd-even driving system and heavy price increases have cut gasoline consumption this year by 12 per cent, officials say. Yugoslavs crossed their own border 22 million times last year, a number that almost matches the country's population. Many of the trips were shopping sprees in neighbouring Austria and Italy.

The trips and the goods will become more expensive and difficult to buy with the devalued dinar and other austerity measures. Tour bookings for this summer were off 20 per cent even before the post Tito measures.

Real solutions of the economic problems will affect more than luxuries. It could mean fewer jobs in a country where unemployment now stands at about 10 per cent.

Yugoslavia's economic problems concern both domestic and foreign experts because of fears that real hardships could aggravate the country's delicate regional balance.

Tito's long but obviously terminal illness led the European Common Market to speed up a long-delayed agreement to open Western markets to Yugoslavian goods including clothing, veal and plum brandy. The agreement, which also made it easier for Yugoslavs to work in the West, was partly intended to insulate Yugoslavia from Soviet economic pressure.

The International Monetary Fund announced last week that it had given Yugoslavia a new \$440 million credit to help stabilise its economy.

Soviet trade this year is expected to reach about \$5 billion Yugoslav officials say, up \$1 billion from 1979. A Yugoslav-Soviet commission was reported here to have worked out undisclosed measures to offset a lag on the Yugoslav side of the trading relationship.

Despite widespread agreement that the country's economic ills need curing, many Yugoslavs find the medicine has a bad taste. One Belgrade mother said: "People are already saying that under Tito we had everything, but without Tito we have nothing."

Turkey to meet Iran's armed forces needs

ANKARA, June 16 (AP) — Turkey will meet food and clothing needs of Iran's armed forces through tenders, the semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported today.

The agency, quoting unidentified government sources, said Turkish exports to Iranian forces will include rice, milk powder, butter, cotton seed, cotton clothing items, and clothing for shirts and mattresses. The agency did not elaborate.

Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), is anxious to improve ties with Iran's revolutionary Islamic regime led by Ayatollah Khomeini. The minority government of Premier Suleyman Demirel has announced it will not join economic sanctions against Tehran amid reports that Turkish exporters are willing to fill the gap created by sanctions imposed against Iran for holding 50 Americans hostage.

Turkey, although deploring the hostage-taking by Iranian militants, considers the Islamic revolution an internal Iranian matter.

Meanwhile, Iranian Minister of Economics and Finance Mr. Reza Salimi arrived today for talks on Soviet-Iranian economic relations. Tass reported.

The Soviet News Agency said Mr. Salimi was heading a delegation set to take part in a meeting tomorrow of the Soviet-Iranian commission on economic and technical cooperation.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	292.50/294.50
U.K. sterling	685.50/689.50
West German mark	166.90/167.90
Swiss franc	181.60/182.70
Italian lire	35.30/35.50
(for every 100)	
French franc	71.60/72.00
Dutch guilder	132.10/133.00
Swedish crown	70.70/71.10
Belgium franc	104.10/104.70
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	135.60/136.40

Egypt to consolidate hard currency holdings

CAIRO, June 16 (AP) — The Egyptian government has ordered that all joint venture banks in Egypt deposit 15 per cent of their holdings into the Central Bank of Egypt, Egyptian newspapers reported today. The government's decision was announced by Economy Minister Abdul Razzak Abdul Meguid in a statement to parliament.

Foreign banking sources said the government's aim was two pronged: to recycle foreign currency in Egyptian markets and to reinforce the central bank's hard currency reserve necessary for financing imports.

In October 1979, Egypt had less than \$300 million in reserves in hard currency, enough to pay about 15 days worth of imports, sources said, explaining that in fact it should have had six times as much.

Since January this year, the amount of reserve has risen to an average \$500 million in hard currency reserve, and the decision announced by the government would significantly increase the amount of hard currency held by the government. No precise estimate was available.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, June 16 (R) — Following are the buying and selling for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets.

One sterling	2.3405/15	U.S. dollar
One U.S. Dollar	1.1479/82	Canadian dollar
	1.7655/65	West German mark
	1.9340/55	Dutch guilder
	1.6295/6310	Swiss franc
	28.25/27	Belgian franc
	4.1100/25	French franc
	833.00/50	Italian lire
	215.70/85	Japanese yen
	4.1540/50	Swedish crown
	4.8400/410	Norwegian crown
	5.4690/4705	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	595.00/597.00	U.S. dollars

Comecon to coordinate 80-85 economic plans

PRAGUE, June 16 (R) — Prime Ministers from the 10 member states of the communist trade bloc Comecon will meet in Czechoslovakia's capital tomorrow to discuss coordination of their economic plans for the next five years.

Energy supplies and prices — the Soviet Union provides about 75 per cent of Eastern Europe's energy needs — are expected to be the main topics at the annual summit.

The future of East-West trade in the climate following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will probably be discussed, but no public statements on this can be expected from the three-day summit.

Although Soviet officials have assured East Europeans they will continue energy supplies, Moscow has made it clear its allies will have to look increasingly to expensive foreign sources for oil.

Soviet crude costs about \$15 per barrel compared to the new average of \$32 set by the Organ-

isation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

On the other hand, Comecon nuclear planners are aiming to boost the area's nuclear energy production substantially in this decade.

The meeting should also hear a report on talks over a general trade agreement between Comecon and the nine-nation European Common Market. The talks have been going on for five years and have slowed even further since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Comecon, which is officially called the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, includes the seven Warsaw pact states of Eastern Europe and Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam.

Western economists say the period from 1981 to 1985 will be crucial for East Europeans because of an expected steep rise in Soviet oil prices.

Moscow prices its oil supplies to Comecon members on a sliding scale based on an average of world

prices for the past five years. The scale, which boosts prices annually, will rise considerably as it digests the 1979-1980 OPEC price rises.

This should further strengthen Moscow's predominant position in trade with other Comecon countries, forcing them to export more to the Soviet Union and cut back purchases in the West.

The Soviet Union's terms of trade — the relation between its export and import prices — improved by 30 to 40 per cent against Eastern Europe after the 1973-1974 OPEC price boom hit Comecon, according to a study by the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies.

Rising Comecon oil prices, which have already led to stagnating growth rates in most member countries and negative growth in Poland, could further limit growth rates and improvements in living standards during the five-year period.

Unless the East Europeans make significant changes in their economies, the oil problem will erode their export com-

petitiveness and make Western bankers reluctant to grant further loans, Mr. Lawrence Brainard, the senior international economist of America's Bankers Trust, said last week.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Ch
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	300	1.450	1.430	1
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries	JD 5.000	31	5.550	5.550	3
Arabian Development and Investment Islamic Bank	JD 2.000	150	1.170	1.170	1
Petra Bank	JD 1.000	5346	1.760	1.720	1
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 10.000	125	15.900	15.900	15
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	5150	1.500	1.500	1
Jordan National Bank	JD 1.000	3525	2.180	2.150	2
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5.000	308	15.800	15.800	15
General Insurance Co.	JD 5.000	820	14.350	14.350	14
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 1.000	38	1.450	1.450	1
Dar Al Awa Development and Investment Co.	JD 5.000	60	8.550	8.550	8
Dar Al Sha'ab Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	950	3.610	3.520	3
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	14110	0.950	0.930	0
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 1.000	1000	3.140	3.140	3
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1.000	1140	1.410	1.400	1
International Construction and Investment	JD 5.000	169	25.700	25.700	25
Arab Finance Corporation	JD 1.000	100	1.180	1.180	1
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	10200	0.970	0.940	0
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10.000	28390	11.000	11.000	11
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1.000	500	4.500	4.500	4
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1.000	115	19.250	19.250	19
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 1.000	6011	1.310	1.310	1
National Steel Industry	JD 1.000	4068	1.280	1.280	1
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 5.000	635	9.400	9.200	9
	JD 10.000	750	19.900	19.400	19
	JD 1.000	1000	0.970	0.970	0

Total Volume Traded on Monday, June 16, 1980: JD 301,314

Total number of shares traded: 84,991

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هكذا من الأصل

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Unless you get carried away from present goals by a new course of action, you can achieve much of value today. Stick to proven methods for best results at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Put those creative ideas to work and don't permit an unworthy person to interfere. Schedule your time wisely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid an outside foe and more concerned with improving business affairs. Study every angle of a new project.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take time to confer with associates and exchange clever ideas. They can be of help to you at this time. Be poised.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you take care of monetary affairs sensibly and don't become involved in any fly-by-night schemes.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get started on personal aims and don't let outsiders interfere. Join a worthwhile group to enjoy more social life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan a new course of activity that will help you gain personal and business aims that are important to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Pursue goals of an artistic nature and you can easily gain them. Take time to visit close ties in the evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Listen to the ideas of others and go along with them for best results now. Take no risks in motion today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Put worries aside and look into new outlets that can improve your position in life. Strive for success.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good day to obtain what you need for a personal project. Good organizational skills are the key to success now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Important civic affairs will be handled wisely now. Make sure you carry through promises at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look over your environment and make plans for improvement in the future. A good friend could be helpful to you now.

GOVERNMENT BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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South vulnerable.

North

63

AK62

AK32

A75

East

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JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Italy kills off England's soccer championship hopes

ROME, June 16 (R) — Group Two of the European soccer championship looks like becoming a mathematician's delight. Italy's 1-0 win over England last night decided little except that the much-heralded English will not be contesting the final.

Italy's victory, and Belgium's 2-1 defeat of Spain earlier yesterday, leave the two winners level on points at the top of the group. But Belgium have scored more goals, and according to the rules of the competition, a draw against Italy in Rome next Wednesday would be enough to land them a place in the final.

So the home team, whose defeat of the English has been rapturously hailed here, still have a lot to do. If the Italians win, the Belgians, England or Spain could travel to Naples for the third-place play-off. This would depend not only on who wins Wednesday's England-Spain match, but also on the margin by which they do it.

The Belgians reached Italy by beating Austria, Portugal, Scotland and Norway in their qualifying group, and confirmed their form by holding England to a 1-1 draw in Turin. They were clearly superior to Spain yesterday, although the Spaniards held Italy to a goalless draw in their opening match.

Their manager Guy Thys cautiously tipped England for the championship before it began. He modified his opinion after the first match to predicting that "maybe Spain or ourselves could reach the final," and having eliminated Spain was yesterday content with: "Wait and see." The wait is until next Wednesday and the seeing should be worthwhile.

Waiting and seeing, too, are West German, the happiest team in the competition. They need only to draw with Greece to be sure of winning Group One and gaining a place in the final against Italy or the Belgians.

Jaussaud, Rondeau win Le Mans car race

LE MANS, France, June 16 (R) — Jean-Pierre Jaussaud and fellow Frenchman Jean Rondeau held off a tremendous challenge from four-time winner Jacky Ickx of Belgium of the Le Mans 24-hour sports car race yesterday.

Jaussaud, at 43 among the oldest drivers in the race, followed up his 1978 success while team-mate Rondeau, 34, achieved his first triumph in the endurance classic at his eighth attempt.

The pair had a virtually trouble-free run in their Rondeau car despite the frequent heavy rain which flooded the track and handicapped many of their rivals. They were never lower than

tenth throughout and moved to the front soon after the midway mark.

Former Grand Prix driver Ickx, sharing a powerful Porsche with West German Reinhold Jost, had to settle for second place after looking set for a record fifth victory early on.

Frustrating gear box trouble cost Ickx his chance of catching the Rondeau in the closing stages but less than two laps of the 13.63 kilometre circuit separated the two cars at the finish.

Belgian brothers Jean-Michel and Philippe Martin accompanied by British long distance specialist Gordon Spice came third in another Rondeau.

Nicklaus wins U.S. Open golf, breaks record

SPRINGFIELD, New Jersey, June 16 (R) — American Jack Nicklaus, shattering records all long the way, ended a two-year slump today by winning the U.S. Open golf championship for the fourth time.

Nicklaus, 40, sank long putts for birdies at the closing two holes for 68 that gave him an eight-under-par total of 272 and a two stroke victory over Japan's Isao Aoki at the 7,076-yard Baltusrol course.

The "golden bear" earned \$55,000 for his triumph, and in addition collected a bonus of \$50,000 offered by a golfing magazine for beating the previous record total of 275 which he himself set over this same course when he won the 1967 title.

Aoki, pressing Nicklaus all the way, birdied the last two holes for a 70 and a total of 274, which also qualified for the \$50,000 bonus. With his \$29,500 as runner-up, the 37-year-old Japanese collected \$79,500 for his best performance in the United States.

Tom Watson's expected charge never materialised on a hot, humid day, but he managed birdies at the last two holes for a 70 that earned him a share of third place on 276 with Texan Keith Fergus and Lon Hinkle. Fergus returned a 70, one better than Hinkle.

Nicklaus wrote his name on almost every page of the record book. The most important for him was that he joined Willie Anderson, Bobby Jones and Ben Hogan as the only players to have won the U.S. Open four times.

He already held the record for the number of wins in major professional championships, and increased it to 16. He has won the U.S. Masters championship five times, the PGA title four times and has three successes in the British Open.

In this tournament he tied Johnny Miller's single round record of 63, which also set a mark for the first round, and set new record totals for 36 and 54 holes with aggregates of 134 and 204 respectively.

Peanuts

DO YOU LIKE SITTING AROUND A CAMPFIRE SINGING SONGS, SIR?

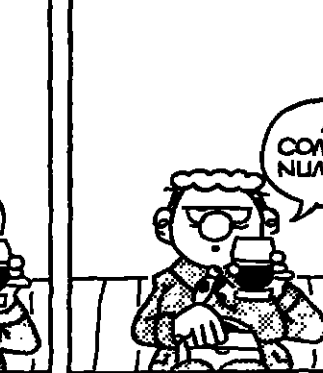
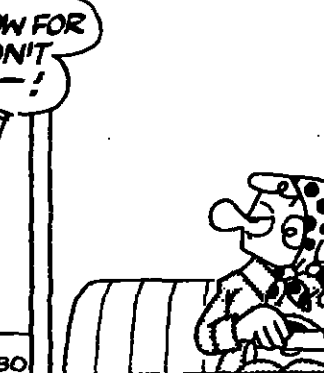
SURE, MARCIE, BUT I DON'T KNOW ANY OF THESE SONGS THEY'VE BEEN SINGING...

THEY'RE CALLED INSPIRATIONAL CHORUSES, SIR...

I'M GONNA ASK IF THEY'LL SING SOMETHING I KNOW...

I WOULDN'T SUGGEST "A HUNDRED BOTTLES OF BEER ON THE WALL," SIR

Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

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Police constable stabbed to death Cape Town workers shun jobs to mark Soweto riots

CAPE TOWN, June 16 (R) — Most black and coloured (mixed race) workers failed to show up here today on the fourth anniversary of South Africa's bloody Soweto riots, and a 20-year-old constable was fatally stabbed in a midnight baton charge on a black crowd, police said.

Elsewhere the situation was reported calm as strong police contingents maintained a stranglehold on Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite township, and other likely trouble spots.

It was work as normal for most black people in the big population centres of Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Natal, according to early reports.

But in Cape peninsula, starting point of a two-month-old classroom boycott in protest against unequal education, police estimated the stay-away by workers at between 75 and 100 per cent.

Clark returns to U.S. to face possible prosecution for private Iran mission

NEW YORK, June 16 (R) — Former U.S. attorney-general Ramsey Clark returned home last night to face possible prosecution for going to Iran in defiance of President Carter's travel ban.

Mr. Clark, who attended an international conference on alleged U.S. crimes in Iran, told reporters at Kennedy airport that his passport had not been confiscated and he had no problems in clearing customs. But customs officials had taken some pamphlets he was carrying.

President Carter said last week that he was inclined towards prosecuting Mr. Clark and nine other Americans who went to Iran for the conference earlier this month.

The travel ban, imposed by Mr. Carter because of the continued holding of 53 American hostages in Iran, sets a maximum penalty of ten years in jail and a \$50,000 fine.

Mr. Clark, who arrived here from Paris, said: "I do not see how they could punish an American citizen for doing his duty, a thing I considered I was doing. I can only express wonderment at the spirit of our country exacting such a penalty."

Mr. Clark has said that he went to Iran to try to help resolve the seven-month-old hostage crisis, while Mr. Carter said that "visits by misguided Americans like Clark" could make things worse.

"I am glad I attended the conference where 12 out of 54 nations spoke out for freedom of the hostages," said Mr. Clark. "I had asked that there be release of them now, but there was a pause and I realised that the dispute can be resolved only through negotiation."

"While I thought of the 53 of our own being held captive, I also realised that the action came out of defiance of a small nation who had had 20,000 killed under the Shah's regime."

He said pamphlets that were confiscated at the airport included the speeches of Iranian patriot Ali Khatami. He said he could get the pamphlets back any time by presenting his receipt.

Eighty per cent of world population will be in Third World by year 2000, says U.N. report

UNITED NATIONS, June 16 (R) — Eighty per cent of all mankind will live in Third World countries by the end of this century, according to a U.N. report published yesterday.

Mr. Rafael Salas, executive director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), said two billion people would be added to the world's population in the 1980s and 1990s, almost as many as were added between 1950 and 1980.

He said by the end of the century the population of the Third World would almost equal the 1950 global total.

"Given these facts, there is no

Senior Vatican churchman dies

VATICAN CITY, June 16 (R) — Cardinal Sergio Pignedoli, one of the most senior churchmen in the Vatican, died yesterday at his north Italian hometown of Reggion Emilia of a blood clot in the lungs, Vatican spokesman Don Pastore said. He was 70.

Cardinal Pignedoli was one of the main Italian favourites for the Papal throne after the deaths in 1978 of Pope Paul and Paul's successor John Paul I, who ruled the Roman Catholic Church for only 34 days.

Among the many senior positions Cardinal Pignedoli held in his long career was the presidency of the Vatican's department for relations with non-Christians.

Cardinal Pignedoli was ordained at the age of 23, and was an Italian navy chaplain in World War Two.

He rose steadily in the church hierarchy and, after appointments in South America and West Africa, Pope Paul entrusted him with a special mission to Vietnam in 1966 to sound out the prospects of ending the war and of smoothing relations between the Catholic and Buddhist communities.

In 1976 Cardinal Pignedoli became secretary of the Congregation for the Evangelisation of the People, a post he held until he was appointed cardinal and head of the secretariat for non-Christians in 1978.

Since then his main task had been to foster the dialogue with people of other faiths and in 1974 he became the first-ever senior Vatican official to visit Saudi Arabia.

He professed a deep admiration for the Muslim faith and once said: "If I wasn't a Christian I would choose to be a Muslim."

cause for complacency, even though we have entered a phase of declining world fertility," Mr. Salas said in his annual world population report.

The countries and regions where the greatest population growth would occur were the poorest areas, he said. Unless urgent measures were taken to alter their living conditions, deprivation and poverty would worsen.

The flood of people from rural areas to cities would increase the "centres of concentrated urban poverty," Mr. Salas said.

He said East Asia would be an exception to the population growth in economically developing regions because of the projected decline in China's birth rate. As a result, the region's global share was expected to decrease from 28 per cent to 23 per cent by the year 2000.

"The share of the rest of Asia is projected to rise from 32 per cent to 36 per cent, Africa from 11 per cent to 13 per cent, and Latin America from eight per cent to ten per cent during the same period," Mr. Salas said.

He estimated that between 1950 and 2000, some 600 million people would be added to the

combined population of Africa and Latin America. Asia's population would be one billion more than the present figure of about 2.6 billion, with 780 million of them in South Asia.

In 1950, only four of the world's 15 largest cities were in developing countries, but he projected that by the year 2000, 12 of the 15 largest cities would be in the Third World. Sixty cities by then would have populations more than five million, compared to only six in 1950, Mr. Salas said.

Forty-five of the cities would be in Third World, 29 of them in Asia, with a combined population of 300 million.

While the less developed countries faced explosive urban growth, a reverse trend had developed in the more advanced nations. The flow of population from New York to the "sun belt" (the warmer southern and south-western states) was an example, Mr. Salas said.

"The next two decades of this century will be a hard testing time for the world community's ability to cope with the demands for food, education, health care and employment caused by this rapid increase in numbers," he said.

Carter has 'warned' Schmidt concerning Brezhnev meeting

BONN, June 16 (R) — A West German news magazine reported yesterday that President Carter had written to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warning him not to call NATO policy in question when he meets Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev later this month.

The weekly magazine Stern said Mr. Carter had asked the chancellor not to call in question during his talks in Moscow last December's NATO decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

A West German government spokesman confirmed the existence of a letter but did not disclose its contents and said it was wide of the mark to describe it as a warning.

There were no differences between the two Western leaders on the need for all members of the alliance to stand by the NATO decision, government spokesman Klaus Boelling said.

Chancellor Schmidt proposed in April that the Soviet Union and NATO refrain for a number of years from deploying new medium-range missiles in Europe and use the intervening period for talks on arms limitation.

Mr. Schmidt revealed last Monday that Moscow had rejected his proposal. But in a speech to his Social Democratic Party, he said he would stick to the idea and hinted he would try to persuade Soviet leaders during his Moscow visit that it could work.

The conservative opposition in Bonn has attacked the chancellor's initiative which in its view weakens the NATO decision, which coupled a proposal for arms cut talks with a commitment to station U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Government spokesman Boelling said the U.S. government had long known Mr. Schmidt's view that the Soviet build-up of medium-range missiles was unacceptable and that Moscow must be urged to accept NATO's negotiating offer.

Mr. Boelling also referred to an interview released ahead of publication today in which U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel was quoted by the mass circulation Bild Zeitung as saying President Carter had no qualms about Chancellor Schmidt's Moscow visit.

to those regarded as trouble-makers. "Don't want to listen to reason, other methods will be used to maintain law and order," the police chief warned.

About 100 blacks gathered in Mfuleni black township in Cape Town just before midnight last night and at first dispersed when police ordered them to do so. But later they drifted back and grew to about 200, police said.

A baton charge was made when they refused to disperse, and tear-gas was also used. It was at this stage that a 20-year-old police constable was stabbed to death, police said.

Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, leader of the South African Council of Churches and a resident of Soweto, appealed to blacks to mark the anniversary by praying at home. Silence could also be a demonstration, he said.

Police used dogs, batons, and tear-gas yesterday to disperse several hundred people who tried to hold prayer meetings near the township's Regina Mundi church. Police said no-one was seriously hurt and there were no arrests.

Thousands of blacks had planned to mark today's anniversary with memorial services and other gatherings, but these were prohibited by the two-week ban.

The decree, which bans gatherings of more than ten people whatever the object of the meeting, is likely to stifle public displays of mourning.

The ban introduced by the white authorities covers another important date in the black South African calendar: June 25, the 25th anniversary of the signing of a "freedom charter" policy document by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the black nationalist organisation which has claimed responsibility for the sabotage earlier this month of fuel tanks at the state-owned oil-from-coal plant at Sasolburg in the Free State.

The wide-ranging official clampdown on meetings comes after two months of unrest among thousands of mainly coloured students protesting against inequalities in the racially separated education system.

The French government has strongly protested to the Liberian authorities over Mr. Tolbert's arrest at the embassy.

The Liberian foreign minister said security forces entered the embassy and arrested Mr. Tolbert when a Liberian servant alerted them while the French ambassador and his wife were away at a diplomatic reception.

The French ambassador had not told the Liberian government of Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe that he had granted Mr. Tolbert asylum. Mr. Matthews said.

"The action of the French ambassador is viewed as clearly incompatible with his diplomatic status... and the government of

France has been requested to effect his recall," the Liberian foreign minister added.

Defence Minister Samuel Persson said yesterday that Mr. Tolbert was being held in the capital pending trial.

According to the Liberian foreign minister, Mr. Tolbert, who is the son-in-law of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, was accompanied by the Ivory Coast ambassador to Monrovia when he sought refuge at the French embassy.

NAIROBI, June 16 (R) — The issue of recognition for the Western Saharan Polisario Front, firmly opposed by Morocco, is expected to dominate the annual Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting which starts this week in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown.

The meeting is also expected to urge intensification of the guerrilla war being waged against South African rule in Namibia (South West Africa).

The OAU Council of Ministers meeting starting on Wednesday is to be followed by a summit at the beginning of July.

Morocco, which administers the Western Sahara, is trying to prevent recognition of the republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas. Western diplomats in Nairobi expect lengthy procedural wrangles over this issue.

The Polisario have been fighting for the independence of Western Sahara since Spain ceded the phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975.

When Mauritania dropped out of the war last year, Morocco annexed its part of the territory and stepped up the fight against the guerrillas.

Polisario officials claim the support of almost half the members of the OAU and say they are confident they will be recognised as a republic at the Freetown meeting.

While the so-called population bomb may have been defused, the aspiration bomb has not. Every one of the 125 million babies born each year is a bundle of aspirations and the drive to fulfil these will become the most dynamic and unpredictable force in world affairs in the years ahead.

"And the explosion of aspirations in the last two decades and the next two is likely to become a tremendous problem in its impact on limited resources, fragile ecosystems, on the struggle against mass poverty and on the world's political, economic and social fabric."

Western sources estimate that between \$2.9 billion and \$3.6 billion in aid have been pumped into Mali. Yet it is still one of the world's poorest countries, with a per capita income of only \$120 a year. Half of the rural population of six million is estimated to have less than \$60 a year income.

Mali is tottering on the brink of bankruptcy, without quite going over the edge. The capital of Bamako is a city in decay. Savage electricity cuts, which in some parts of the city last over a week at a time, are disrupting day-to-day life.

The energy problem is compounded by severe water shortages due to the inadequacy of the city's piping system. For weeks on end water is available only for a few hours in the middle of the night.

Virtually the only new buildings since independence are an Egyptian-built luxury hotel and a modern mosque, financed with Arab money. The older architecture, dating from the French colonial period, is crumbling and worn.

Twenty years after independence, Mali has become one of the "sick men" of West Africa. Its financial state is alarming.

A Western source said: "The government's resources are simply not sufficient to pay for the

British troops in New Hebrides given broad powers despite French protest

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, June 16 (R) — British troops flown into Port Vila yesterday to help quell a rebellion have been given sweeping powers, despite strong French objections to their presence in this Anglo-French ruled condominium in the South Pacific.

A queen's regulation signed by British resident commissioner Andrew Stuart gives to the royal marine commandos powers equal to those of the local British-trained police force and immunity from criminal or civil prosecution in local courts, according to officials.

A revolt aimed at Espiritu Santo's secession from the New Hebrides chain was sparked off about three weeks ago when middle-aged rebel leader Jimmy Stevens and his supporters, armed with bows and arrows, declared the island's independence.

The arrival of the British marines this weekend was in the response to a New Hebrides government request for a joint Anglo-French force to help end the secessionist uprising on Espiritu Santo, a major island in the chain, and to prevent the further spreading of the rebellion on companion island Tanna.

A spokesman for New Hebridean Chief Minister Walter Lini said he was grateful to the British for sending in troops and dismayed at the French refusal to do likewise.

Yesterday, French resident commissioner Jean Jacques Robert delivered to Mr. Stuart a strong letter of protest against the presence of the marines. The British commissioner has declined to comment on the protest letter, saying it was an issue for the governments in London and Paris to decide, not for civil servants in Port Vila.

Mr. Robert said in a statement he feared the presence of British troops would worsen divisions within the New Hebridean community and possibly lead to renewed confrontations.

Father Lini, who will become prime minister after independence set for July 30, plans to make what he termed a final attempt to bring rebel leader Stevens to the conference table later today. If the talks failed, Father Lini said, he would use force to restore the government's authority in Espiritu Santo.

After Tolbert's son arrested at French embassy Liberia asks France to recall envoy

MONROVIA, June 16 (R) —

Liberia's military rulers have asked the French government to recall its ambassador to Monrovia following the arrest of the son of assassinated president William Tolbert at the French embassy, the Liberian foreign minister said.

Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews said in a speech to the nation yesterday that French Ambassador Louis Dollous had granted asylum to Mr. A. B. Tolbert on April 13, a day after the military coup in which his father was killed.

The French government has strongly protested to the Liberian authorities over Mr. Tolbert's arrest at the embassy.

The Liberian foreign minister said security forces entered the embassy and arrested Mr. Tolbert when a Liberian servant alerted them while the French ambassador and his wife were away at a diplomatic reception.

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Twenty years after independence, Mali has become one of the "sick men" of West Africa. Its financial state is alarming.

A Western source said: "The government's resources are simply not sufficient to pay for the

basic things, from civil servants' salaries to medicine. The government is investing in nothing. Everything goes on administration, but soon they will not have enough even for that."

In fact the government is already living a hand-to-mouth existence. Earlier this year some civil servants had not been paid for months. President Moussa Traore managed to secure a loan from Iran for two billion Malian francs (about \$5 million) and the money was immediately paid to the suffering civil officials.

Shortage of cash to pay students' grants was one cause of a major confrontation late last year and early this year between students and the government.

The human rights organisation Amnesty International said in March that at least 18 young people had been shot, bayoneted or tortured to death and hundreds arrested in the government's attempts to quell student unrest.

The government admitted to only one death — of student leader Abdoukarim Camara who died in prison in the second half of March. Student troubles have subsided recently.

There were widespread predictions that the government was about to be toppled, but it still survives.

Agricultural potential

Despite the country's appalling economic problems, Western aid officials are unanimous that Mali is not a naturally poor country. Although the northern half is engulfed by the Sahara Desert, the south is watered by two of West Africa's great rivers — the Niger and the Senegal.

There is frustration among officials of every aid mission in Bamako that the government is not doing more to harness this agricultural potential.

According to Mr. Ronald Levin, head of the United States aid mission here: "Mali has water, land, sunlight and hard-working farmers in greater quantities than anyone else in French-speaking West Africa. It used to be the biggest food producer in the region and could become so again."

Western officials assert that Mali's ailing economy could be given a major boost simply by paying farmers more for what they produce.

The farmers are supposed to sell their produce solely to the government, at prices which aid experts consider inordinately low. This produce is then sold at low fixed prices to civil servants and those living in regions such as Gao and Timbuktu where food is scarce.

Critics of the system accuse the government of exploiting the peasant to the benefit of the ruling elite.

The most obvious consequence of low producer prices is that food is smuggled out of the country.

Some estimates put the amount of cereals smuggled out of Mali as high as 300,000 tonnes a year — almost a third of the total crop. Rice and sorgho (a variety of sorghum from which sugar is made) for instance are smuggled to Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast and Mauritania, where they are sold well above official Malian prices.

Western experts believe that only about 15 per cent of the total crop is sold to the Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali, theoretically the sole purchaser.

Afghan forces 'app to have crushed' re activity N.W. of Ka

NEW DELHI, June 16 (R) — Afghan government forces backed by Soviet troops appear to have crushed minor guerrilla activity in the mountains north-west of Kabul, a French journalist who visited the area said today.

Mr. Jacques Boub, of the magazine L'Express, said Soviet troops tried to flush out insurgents from the Paghman mountain range and this led to clashes over the past two weeks.

But Mr. Boub said on arrival in New Delhi that the clashes were minor and there had been no real fighting. The journalist said he visited the town of Paghman last week and saw no evidence that a battle had been waged. The town was normal and there were no soldiers in sight.

Another European traveller said he was in Paghman last weekend and that he had heard nothing about a major rebel offensive. Western reports of a fierce battle appeared baseless, he said.

Conflicting reports have emerged of fighting in the Paghman mountains and the guerrillas encroaching to within 12 kilometres of the Afghan capital. Indian press reports spoke of Soviet aircraft and artillery cutting a wide swathe of devastation through the mountains.

Two members each of Parcham (flag) and Khalq (people's) factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP) recently, according to informed Kabul residents.

President Babrak Karmal, installed when Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan last December, but so far without unifying the party.

The executions of 13 of the dissident Khalq PDP last week were a quell party unrest, said.

They said government had also protested against the city with which President put down recent demonstrations by students, in which at least were reported killed.

The European travel many Afghan residents, the student protests a serious mass poisoning children were linked with difference with the.

The poisoning, which more than 500 children spread to the Malalai yesterday, the French said. The travellers said seemed confined schools. Other school university had not been.

No one has been harmed but the poisoning caused fainting, vomit feeling of weakness, said.

World New Briefs

BANGKOK, June 16 (R) — A Thai navy officer was killed, others seriously wounded when Laotian troops attacked a boat on the Mekong River, navy sources said today. The incident took place when the Thai vessel was on a routine Thai territorial waters near the northeastern province of N.

The sources said the attack came from common on the Laotian bank of the river with several kinds of, including M-79 grenade launchers and automatic M-16 rifling some damage to the boat. The shooting was the most border incident since December 1978 when three Thai soldiers killed, three wounded and a Thai navy patrol boat sunk in attack on the Mekong River.

SANGIMIGANO, Italy, June 16 (R) — Kidnappers yesterday a nine-year-old boy they snatched three months ago after he paid an estimated \$2 million ransom, police said. Fran Tongo, son of a furniture manufacturer, was found near hill-top city after being kidnapped outside his school in Italian town of Arezzo on March 18. Mr. del Tongo's helped to raise the huge sum by contributing one most towards the ransom.

LONDON, June 16 (R) — One of the world's rarest Peruvian manuscripts, Rashid Al-Din's "World History," is by a London study centre because it is short of funds. The Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to whom the manuscript was bequeathed by a collector in 1841, today announced it been forced to sell it "with utmost reluctance" to fit Asian studies which it was founded to encourage. A spoli Sotheby's, which will auction the manuscript in London today said: "This is the first general history of the world impossible to put a price on such a rarity, but we estimate it fetch between £200,000 and £300,000. Rashid Al-Din's is copied and illustrated under the author's supervision in a scriptorium in Tabriz when the Persian city was a meeting Islam, Confucianism, Buddhism and Christianity. Consider the key works in the history of Persian painting, it has been in the British museum since 1948.

Since coming to power the government of Moussa Traore has promised reform of the tor. The reforms have come.

Critics see the corporations as another item designed to grease the wheels of a corrupt ruling government sees their viding badly needed jobs.

But even the officials been critical of the some state corporations Air Mali, dubbed "A because of its notori liability.

Foreign aid programs bringing some visible The Chinese have been helping Mali with industry, 13 aid organizations are financing construction of the Seling electric dam, which should resolve the energy problems, they are working on several natural schemes and the F financed two solar projects. The full list is not.

The Soviets have been on selling military aid to Mali and are gold mine at Kalana, near der with Guinea.

Western sources in B that much of the gold is to go straight to Moscow Mali's debt for its mil chases. The mine should at least one tonne a year next year. The expected to bring much Mali itself.

The country remains "poverty pocket", with capita income only one that of the Ivory Coast, ern neighbour.

REUTERS